The New York Store BASEBALL SCHEDULE (Established 1853.)

TO-DAY

The last day of the exhibit of

New Spring Dress Goods Silks and Fine

In our Dressmaking Parlors, fifth floor. You are invited.

The famous "DOVE"
Butter XXXX Cracker
looks like this:
Insist on having the
genuine. Nothing finer
in faney Biscuit.
At your Grocer's.

Home Cracker Co. Indianapolis.



Ladies appreciate delicious assured by using

Princess Flour

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS. The Ex-President Gives His Ideas on the Civil Service.

Benjamin Harrison in Ladies' Home Jour-Certain appointments, chiefly of a cierical character, are by law given to the heads of the departments, and with these the President usually refuses to interfere, though often urged to do so. It was my practice to refuse to send a card of recommendation

to a secretary, though I spent many a weary hour explaining to friends why I could not The appointments in each department that are made by the President are, as I have said, a subject of consultation. All papers sent to the President relating to such appointments are referred to the proper de-parament, and there a brief is made up showand the persons by whom they are recon-It has come to be a custom that in all the appointments relating to a con-gressional district the advice of the Congressman-if he is of the same party as the President-is expected to be taken. This is a mere matter of custom, but it has become so settled a custom that the President finds himself in not a little trouble if he departs from it. In the congressional districts represented by Congressmen of the party opposed to the President the custom is that the Sen-ator or Senators—if of the President's party -make recommendations for local appoint-ments. The practice is to follow these recations unless something to the prejudice of the character or fitness of the applicant is alleged. In such case the President

exercises his prerogative to make a selection of his own upon such representations and recommendations as are made to him. When he does this the confirmation of the appointment, however good and exceptional in itself, is often held up in the Senate upon the obection of the Senator whose recommendaon has not been followed, and is sometimes rejected, not so much upon the merits as for personal reasons. The power and duty of selection are vested by the Constitution in the President, but appointments are to be "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." It would seem that this power vested in the Senate related only to the cometency, fitness and character of the person

appointed, and not to the special selection, but this view is much varied by what is called "senatorial courtesy."

There can be no doubt that the participation of the Senate in the matter of appointment of the senate in the matter of appointment. ointments is larger than was contemplated. Still this usage has become so estab-lished that it is hard to break through it, and as the President can, in the nature of things, know but little about the applicants for local offices, and must depend upon some one better informed than he to give him the necessary information, it is quite natural that he should give great weight to the advice of the Senator or Congressman. It ought, however, to be admitted that, as the responsibility rests upon the President, he must be satisfied as to the fitness of the appointment. This being fitness of the appointment. This being satisfactorily established, the public interests are saved, for the choice between men equally ilt is not very important. If there is any objection to the appointment, growing out of the character or habits of the applicant. applicant, it is pretty sure to be brought out, and on the whole, considering the number of appointments the President is required to make without any personal knowledge of the appointees, the public service is well and honestly conducted. There is no duty devolved upon the President that takes so much of his time or is accom-

At the beginning of every administration Washington fills up with persons who desire some office, either in the States, in the de-partments or in the foreign service. Many of these persons have a limited purse, and as the days pass on this is exhausted, and impatience and ill temper come in. Many of these persons are deserving and well fitted to fill the offices they desire. But it is impossible to find places for all the deserving, and the position of the President is full of trial. The suspense and uncertainty that the office seeker suffers is illustrated by the case of a man from my own State who thought he had good reason to expect an appointment from President Garfield. After he had been weeks at Washington, and had brought to bear all the influence he could command. I met him one day on the street and asked him how he was getting along. His answer was, "Very well, very well, but there is nothing focal yet." It was wonderfully expressive, and has remained in my memory as a type of the

panied with so much annoyance and even

fice-seeking. "Nothing focal yet," but a There are few offices at Washington the salaries of which enable the incumbent to save any money, and the average experfence of those holding places in the departments, I am sure, is, if they would express it, that private business offers better returns and gives a better chance for advancement. The civil service has given a measure of security to the department clerk, but even with this protection there is a sense of insecurity and dependence which is not found in private pursuits. But for many persons there is a fascination about the national capital and a zest and excitement in life there that will continue to attract many a young man who could make a much greater and more brilliant career

state of uncertainty which accompanies of-

THE BICYCLE BRAKE. Expert Opinion that Every Rider Should Have One.

American Cyclist.

The brake is perhaps a greater necessity level ground than on hills. Going down hill the average rider is very careful and constantly prepared to dismount at the slightest inclination of the wheel to run away with him, but on level ground the rider is more careless as to speed, and is often unprepared for the sudden stops made necessary by the appearance of unexpected obstacles in his path. A team turns suddenly in front of him from a side street; the vehicle he is following comes to a standstill without warning, or something else of an unusual nature makes it imperative for him to dismount quickly. With a brake he can do so. Without a brake he very often cannot, and this alone was accountable for a great many serious accidents which were recorded last year. It has been said that manufacturers as a class are opposed to brakes and are always eager to assist in the defeat of any pro-posed legislation making their use obligatory. The arguments that if a bicycle will sell for so much anyway, brake or no brake, it is a matter of dead loss to supply this appurtenance. If the chapter of acci-

dents last year is to be continued this year there is no reason to believe that it would

be for the direct interest of the manufact-

urer to supply brakes, and, as far as he is able to do so, insist upon their being used.

WHERE AND WHEN THE NATIONAL LEAGUE CLUBS WILL PLAY.

The "Minors" Satisfied with the New Agreement Made by the "Majors"-Changes in the Rules.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 .- The regular spring schedule meeting, of the National Baseball League was finished to-night at the Fifthavenue Hotel. It will be seen that in accordance with the schedule the baseball season will open on April 16 with Boston Wash Goods playing at Philadelphia, Brooklyn at Baltimore, New York at Washington, Pittsburg at Cincinnati, Cleveland at St. Louis and Chicago at Louisville. The national holidays, which are considered among the managers as "good picking," are fairly well divided. On Decoration day two games will be played by the Clevelands at Boston; Chicago will double up in Brooklyn; Louisville is scheduled for two games in New York, St. Louis for the same number in Pettis Dry Goods Co. Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Washington playing two games each with Baltimore and Pittsburg, respectively. Independence day will find the Bostons in Brookyln, Baltimores in New York, Washingtons in Philadelphia, Cincinnati in Pittsburg, St. Louis in Cleveland and Louisville in Chicago. Philadelphia will play two games with Chicago in the Quaker City on Sept. 5, which is recognized as Labor day in the Keystone State, while on Sept. 7 Cleveland will play in Boston, Cincinnati in Brooklyn, Pittsburg in New York, Louisville in Baltimore and St. Louis in Washington. Boston's big holiday will be celebrated with a game between the New York and Bostons obeyed.

Secretary Young said that the members bread and rolls. Such results the schedule of the games at home, the doubling of the same date, such as "May 30, 30," denoting two games on that day:

> -Boston at Home with-Brooklyn-June 23, 24, 25; Aug. 15, 17, 18. New York-June 15, 16, 17; Aug. 12, 13, 14. Philadelphia-June 26, 27, 29; July 31; Aug. Baltimore—April 20, 30; May 2; July 28,

> Washington—July 19, 20, 22; Aug. 5, 6, 7.
> Pittsburg—May 26, 27, 28; Aug. 22, 24, 25.
> Cleveland—May 29, 30, 30; Sept. 5, 7, 7.
> Cincinnati—June 11, 12, 13; Aug. 19, 20, 21.
> Louisville—June 1, 2, 3; Aug. 29, 31; Sept. 1.
> Chicago—June 4, 5, 6; Aug. 26, 27, 28.
> St. Louis—June, 8, 9, 10; Sept. 26, 27, 28. -Brooklyn at Home with-

> Boston—July 3, 4, 4; Sept. 19, 21, 22. New York—June 18, 20, 26; Aug. 1, 3, 10. Philadelphia—June 30; July 1, 2; Aug. 5, 6, 7. Baltimore—June 15, 16, 17; May 2; July 28,

Pittsburg—June 8, 9, 10; Aug. 19, 20, 21. Cleveland—June 11, 12, 13; Sept. 2, 3, 4. Cincinnati—June 4, 5, 6; Sept. 5, 7, 7. Louisville—May 26, 27, 28; Aug. 26, 27, 28. Chicago-May 29, 30, 30; Aug. 22, 24, 25. St. Louis-June 1, 2, 3; Aug. 29, 31; Sept. -New York at Home with-

Boston-April 25, 27, 28; Sept. 9, 10, 12. Brooklyn-June 19, 27, 29; July 31; Aug. Philadelphia-April 21, 22, 23; Sept. 15, Baltimore—July 3, 4, 4; Sept. 24, 25, 26. Washington—June 23, 24, 25; Aug. 15, 17, Pittsburg—June 11, 12, 13; Sept. 5, 7, 7. Cleveland—May 26, 27, 28; Aug. 29,

Cincinnati-June 8, 9, 10; Sept. 2, 3, 4. Louisville—May 29, 30, 30; Aug. 22, 24, 25. Chicago—June 1, 2, 3; Aug. 19, 20, 21. St. Louis—June 4, 5, 6; Aug. 26, 27, 28.

-Philadelphia at Home with-Boston-April 16, 17, 18; May 25; Aug.

Brooklyn-April 25, 27, 28; Sept. 24, 25, 26. New York-April 29, 30; May 2; July 28, Baltimore—June 22, 23, 24; Aug. 15, 17, 18. Washington—July 3, 4, 4; Aug. 12, 13, 14. Pittsburg—June 4, 5, 6; Sept. 2, 3, 4. Cleveland—June 8, 9, 10; Aug. 26, 27, 28. Cincinnati—June 1, 2, 3; Aug. 29, 31; Sept. 1 Louisville—June 11, 12, 13; Aug. 19, 20, 21. Chicago—May 26, 27, 28; Sept. 5, 5, 7. St. Louis—May 29, 30, 30; Aug. 22, 24, 25.

Boston-April 21, 22, 23; Sept. 15, 16, 17. Brooklyn-April 16, 17, 18; Sept. 9, 10, 12. New York-May 25; June 30; July 1; Aug. Philadelphia—June 18, 19, 20; Sept. 19, 21, 22, Washington—April 25, 28; June 29; Aug.

-Baltimore at Home with-

Pittsburg—June 1, 2, 3; Aug. 29, 31; Sept. Cleveland—June 4, 5, 6; Aug. 22, 24, 25. Cincinnati—May 29, 30, 30; Aug. 26, 27, 28. Louisville—June 8, 9, 10; Sept. 5, 7, 7. Chicago—June 11, 12, 13; Sept. 2, 3, 4. St. Louis—May 26, 27, 28; Aug. 19, 20, 21. -Washington at Home with-

Boston—June 30; July 1, 2; Sept. 24, 25, 26. Brooklyn—April 21, 22, 23; Sept. 15, 16, 17. New York—April 16, 17, 18; Sept. 19, 21, 22 Philadelphia—June 15, 16, 17; Sept. 9, 10, 12 Baltimore—April 27; June 26, 27; July 31

Pittsburg—May 29; July 6, 7; Aug. 26, 27, 2 Cleveland—June 1, 2, 3; Aug. 19, 20, 21. Cincinnati—May 26, 27, 28; Aug. 22, 24, 25. Louisville—June 4, 5, 6; Sept. 2, 3, 4. Chicago—June 8, 9, 10; Aug. 29, 31; Sept. St. Louis—June 11, 12, 13; Sept. 5, 7, 7. -Pittsburg at Home with-

Boston-May 14, 15, 16; July 13, 14, 15. Boston—May 14, 15, 16; July 13, 14, 15.
Brooklyn—May 18, 19, 20; July 9, 10, 11.
New York—May 11, 12, 13; July 23, 24, 25.
Philadelphia—May 21, 22, 23; July 16, 17, 18.
Baltimore—May 4, 5, 6; July 20, 21, 22.
Washington—May 7, 8, 9, 30, 30; July 8.
Cleveland—April 25, 27, 28; Aug. 14, 15, 17.
Cincinnati—July 3, 4, 4; Sept. 14, 15, 16.
Louisville—April 21, 22, 23; Sept. 19, 21, 22.
Chicago—June 15, 16, 17; Sept. 9, 10, 12 co-June 15, 16, 17; Sept. 9, 10, 12. St. Louis-June 18, 19, 20; Aug. 11, 12, 13.

-Cleveland at Home with-Boston-May 21, 22, 23; July 16, 17, 18. Brooklyn-May 7, 8, 9; July 6, 7, 8. New York-May 14, 15, 16; July 13, 14, 15. Philadelphia-May 11, 12, 13; July 23, 24, 2 Baltimore-May 18, 19, 20; July 9, 10, 11. Washington-May 4, 5, 6; July 20, 21, 22. Pittsburg-June 22, 23, 24; Aug. 7, 8, 10. Cincinnati-April 30; May 1, 25, Sout. Cincinnati-April 30; May 1, 2; Sept. 19

Louisville—June 25, 26, 27; Aug. 11, 12, 1 Chicago—June 18, 19, 20; Aug. 3, 4, 5. St. Louis—July 3, 4, 4; Sept. 9, 10, 12. -Cincinnati at Home with-

Boston-May 4, 5, 6; July 23, 24, 25.
Brooklyn-May 14, 16, 17; July 12, 13, 14.
New York-May 21, 22, 23; July 20, 21, 22.
Philadelphia-May 18, 19, 20; July 6, 7, 8.
Baltimore-May 7, 8, 9; July 16, 18, 19.
Washington-May 10, 11, 12; July 9, 10, 1
Pittsburg-April 16, 17, 18; July 30, 3

Cleveland-April 21, 22, 23; July 27, 28, Louisville-April 19; May 24; June 20; Aug. Chicago-April 25, 26, 27; Sept. 13, 26, 27, St. Louis-June 15, 16, 17; July 5; Aug. 2,

-Louisville at Home with-Boston-May 7, 8, 9; July 6, 7, 8, Pittsburg-April 30; May 1, 2; Aug. 3, 4 Cleveland-June 15, 16; Sept. 22, 24, 25, Cincinnati-May 3; June 29, 30; Sept. 9,

Chicago-April 16, 17, 18; Aug. 15, 16, 17. St. Louis-June 21, 22, 23; Sept. 13, 14, 15. -Chicago at Home with-

Boston-May 11, 12, 13; July 20, 21, 22.
Brooklyn-May 4, 5, 6; July 23, 25, 26,
New York-May 18, 19, 20; July 9, 10, 11.
Philadelphia-May 7, 8, 9; July 13, 14, 15.
Baltimore-May 14, 16, 17; July 6, 7, 8.
Washington-May 21, 23, 24; July 16, 18, 19
Pittsburg-June 25, 26, 27; July 27, 28, 29.
Cleveland-June 29, 30; July 1; Sept. 14, 1

Cincinnati-June 21, 22, 23; Aug. 11, 12, 13, Louisville-June 28; July 4, 4, 5; Aug. 1, 2. St. Louis-April 30; May 2, 3; Aug. 6, 8, -St. Louis at Home with-Boston-May 18, 19, 20; July 9, 10, 11,

Brooklyn-May 22, 23, 24; July 16, 18, 19, New York-May 7, 8, 9; July 6, 7, 8, Philadelphia-May 4, 5, 6; July 20, 21, 22, Baltimore-May 10, 11, 12; July 24, 25, 26. Washington-May 14, 15, 16; July 12, 13, Pittsburg-June 29, 30; July 1; Sept.

Cleveland-April 16, 17, 18; July 30, Cineinnati-June 25, 27, 28; Aug. 15, 16, 17, Louisville-April 25, 26, 27; July 27, 28, 29. Chicago-April 19, 21, 22; Sept. 19, 20, 21,

MINOR LEAGUES SATISFIED. Early this morning the corridors of the Fifth-avenue Hotel were pretty well crowded with people identified with the American national game. Dire threats made yesterday by members of minor leagues became less vindictive to-day, owing to the action of the magnates yesterday in adopting a new national agreement. Yesterday afternoon the representatives of the minor leagues held a meeting, which was called Accidents work direct injury to cycling, and whatever injures cycling hurts the rather hurriedly to offset any action taken

frustrated by the adoption of the new agreement. A meeting of the minor leagues was called for 10 o'clock this morning, and all of their representatives, with one exception, were present, but it was not until late in the afternoon that they got together and then they made up their minds, after considerable discussion, that theirs was a lost cause

The magnates and their friends watched every movement of the lesser league representatives throughout the forenoon, and it was not until after 12 o'clock that the regular National League meeting was reconvened. When the big fellows had gone into session in Parlor F to discuss the schedule for 1896 and the revision of the playing rules the minor men got together in anoth-er room, but, after a couple of hours' de-liberation, they failed to agree on a conneeting, or what is generally termed the certed action, and issued the following notice: The presidents of the minor leagues adjourn this evening to meet at Willard's Hotel, Washington, on March 16, to complete their organization and to dis-

cuss matters calculated to advance their The principal matter for the consideration of the National League members to-day was the adoption of the schedule for the coming season and the revision of the playing rules. Amendments to the playing rules occupied the attention of the magnates until 7 o'clock, when an adjournment was taken for the purpose of presenting a silver dinner service, from the League, to President and Secretary N. E. Young in recognition of his twenty-five years' energetic management of baseball matters. A few minutes later the League meeting was again convened and the schedule of 1896 was adopted. The changes in the rules made to-day refer to the discipline and imposing of fines on players. Much more arbitrary powers have been given to umpires occupied the attention of the magnates bitrary powers have been given to umpires for immediate punishment of refractory players. The umpire shall remove from the game and the field any player guilty of indecent or vulgar language or conduct, and in addition thereto the player shall be fined the sum of \$25. The umpire is authorized to impose a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$10 on the captain, coacher or any player of the contesting teams failing to remain within the bounds of his position, as defined in the rules. This, how-ever, shall not deprive the captain of either team from appealing to the umpire upon a question involving an interpretation of the rules. When the umpire orders a player from the field he shall also insist upon the player going from the grounds, and suspend the game until this order is

of the National League had instructed him to give all the effects of the late chief umpire, Harry Wright, which related to base-ball, to K. E. Stagg, to be placed in his custody at the new Chicago University; and all the effects relating to cricket to D. S. Newhall, of Germantown, Pa. President Hart, of Chicago, offered a resolution to dispense with the Temple Cup series, but it was not adopted. The last piece of information given to the newspaper men by the secretary was that the next annual meeting of the National League and American Association of Professional Baseball Clubs would take

place in Chicago next November. L. A. W. National Committees. BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 25,-President Sterling Elliott, of the L. A. W., this afternoon announced the following national commit-

Membership Committee-Parker G. Reed, Chillicothe, O.; W. A. Howell, Rockville, Conn.; Charles Culmore, Houston, Tex. Rights and Privileges-George L. Cooke, Providence, R. I.; Herbert W. Knight, Newark, N. J.; Conway W. Sams, Baltimore, Rules and Regulations-W. C. Reichenbach, Topeka, Kan.; E. Kostomlatsky, Os-

kaloosa, Ia.; C. C. Monaghan, Santa Anna,

Highway Improvement—Isaac B. Potter, New York; Otto Dorner, Milwaukee; A. B. Choate, Minneapolis; W. A. Connelly, Dan-ville, Ill.; Percy H. Richardson, Portund, Me.; T. Wallace Sherwood, 271/2 South Dela-ware street, Indianapolis; G. Richmond Parsons, Providence, R. I. Transportation-George R. Bidwell, Hotel Endicott, New York; H. C. Nickerson, Boston; Burley B. Ayers, Chicago; A. R. Edminston, Lincoln, Neb. Racing Board—George D. Gideon, 17 North Seventh street, Philadelphia; H. W. Robin-son, Boston; A. G. Batchelder, New York; E. H. Croninger, Cincinnati; Fred Gerlach, Chicago; D. W. Robert, St. Louis; R. M.

Welch, San Francisco. "Texas Tom" Fined \$1,000.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25 .- "Texas Tom" Walsh, charged with violating the anti-pool law, was to-day found guilty by a jury that assessed his punishment at six months' imprisonment in the workhouse and fined him \$1,000. The anti-pool law prohibited the posting in this State of entries of races run on them here. When it went into effect rector's wife. It was her indefatigable toil in "Pool alley," but not until in "Pool alley," but not until several men had been heavily fined. Recently Walsh, who opened up a pool room, began telegraphing away bets on New Orleans and San Francisco races. He was arrested a and it was no surprise or disappointment to number of times and his place closed up, her when her youngest daughter consecrated but until to-day the police were unable to secure conviction. Walsh's attorneys asked for a new trial and if that should be refused, the case will be carried to the Supreme Court and the constitutionality of the

Pool Sellers Fined \$500.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 25 .- The pool room proprietors across the river in Covington, Ky., were to-day fined \$500 each and costs in each case against them and the costs of employes held in abeyance, This closes all the pool rooms in this vicinity.

DANGER OF REVOLT.

Reed Holding the Congressional Reins a Little Too Tight.

Washington Special to Chicago Post. The threat of President Cleveland to reconvene Congress in special session should it adjourn without financial legislation-which it is as certain as fate to do-has made a profound sensation at the capital. The first peared in these dispatches last Saturday Since then the truth of the statement has been confirmed through a dozen different channels, and the White House programme is now fully understood. It has caused special uneasiness in the House, as it interferes with the arrangements of Speaker Reed and his lieutenants for a short session, nonaction on currency and financial questions, and a record for businesslike celerity in passing appropriation bills. Of more importance still. from a Reed standpoint, the prospect of a prolongation of Congress beyond the limits sought to be fixed by the Reed phalanx of leaders gives direct encouragement to the formidable and growing opposition to the cast-iron dictation of the little coterie of gentlemen who have been deputed to "run Con-

The Reed programme is to cut appropriations to the lowest notch, and arbitrarily choke off river and harbor improvements and new public building projects and delay action for strengtheneing coast defenses and increasing the navy. This plan runs counter to the desire and interest of a very decided majority of the members of Congress, and it would not take much provocation for them to go into open and successful revolt. They are already very restive under the gag and are squirming and fussing because of the restraint put upon them. On every hand are heard protests against the policy of running Congress in the political interests of one man, and the idea is being urged that liberal appropriations for needed internal improvements, coast defenses and naval equipment would be vastly more popular than the timid, cheese-paring arrangements entered into at the dictation of the Speaker and his personal staff. The south wing of the Capitol is in ferment, and the Speaker sees trouble ahead in his management of the drove of wild horses consigned to his guidance and control Up to this time the "steer team," as he jokingly calls the House, has driven pretty well. but there is dangerous traveling ahead for

Hautington Feels Injured. Washington Special. Mr. Huntington is one of the most accessble of men. He not only receives everybody but hunts up opportunities to talk to people who will listen to him on this Central Pacific business and about his own affairs. There never lived a greater cynic than the old magnate, nor a man who has profounder contempt for the morality of national and State legislators. He thinks there is nothing buy the only point being a question of price. hostile attitude of Senator Morgan nonpluses him for the moment, but he has reasoned himself into the belief that it is revenge for his (Huntington's) opposition to the Nicaragua canal project, a scheme dear to the Senator's heart. The California millongire hints that Morgan has a financial ntarest in the Nicaragua canal. In no other way can he account for the Senator's desire to probe deeply into the half-buried and wholly disreputable past, after incidents and facts Huntington has no wish to see resur-

Mr. Huntington has convinced himself that he is a persecuted individual, and this after-noon he said, complainingly, that if he had bought a certain ranch in California he would have made more money than he ever got out of railroading and had an easier time of it. The man who bought the ranch n question cleared \$30,000,000 out of it. Mr. Huntington is credited by many financiers deep on the inside of affairs with being worth \$165,000,000.

by the "majors," but in this they were Hood Frames, Summer Fronts. Jno. M. Lilly

THE SALVATION ARMY

WORK OF COMMANDER AND MRS. BALLINGTON BOOTH IN AMERICA.

Prejudice Overcome and Great Good Accomplished Among Society's Outcosts-A Gifted Couple.

A Member of Booth's Staff, in the Outlook. Commander Booth was born in the town of Brighouse, Yorkshire, England, on the 28th of July, 1857, and is the second son of Gen. William Booth and his late-wife, Catherine. His childhood and boyhood did not point to a robust, active future. For many years Ballington was looked upon as the delicate member of the family; tall, thin, intensely high strung, it was evident that he had outgrown his strength. But he began the work which he has carried out so characteristically, consistently and successfully throughout his life in his early boyhood. He began conducting little meetings on the playground, and was often struck and knocked down by schoolmates who took issue with him. His first serious work was undertaken in Manchester, England, when he had attained the rank of captain in the Salvation Army. During his work there he was arrested and imprisoned, so violent was the opposition to the methods of the army at that time. He was treated as a common felon, given prison clothes and prison diet. This, however, far from quelling his enthusiasm and stopping the work, only acted as a further incentive to Captain Booth and his brave assistants, and brought thousands to hear him who would otherwise

have ignored his appeals. Captain Booth became Major Booth, then Colonel Booth, father of the first training home in 1880. This was the Old Devonshire House Training Home so dear to the memory of men who are now commissioners, and colonels, and brigadiers and majors, and was the first step toward the traininghome system for the army. His next work ful, untiring toil left their deep mark upon the Australian colonies. On the 16th of September, 1886, General Booth, just previous to sailing to the United States, united the lives of America's future commanders, Bailington and Maud Booth. In April of the following year the steamship Servia brought the commander and his wife to this country. His enthusiasm, hope and faith in the American field is unbounded. After the darkest trials and most discouraging obstacles the army finally won recognition. Commander Booth stands about six feet three inches, is of striking appearance, and has keen eyes. His reputation as a ready and powerful speaker has traveled throughout the country. He is also a musician, playing a number of instruments. He has a full baritone voice, and many of the most popular songs in the organization are of his composition, both words and music. To see him personally conducting a great meeting of the Salvation Army, directing the music, introducing the speakers, appealing to the audience, interjecting apt and epigrammatic comments or illustrations during the exercises, and making his own speech, is something worth seeing and hearing, as the great audiences who have crowd-ed Carnegie Hall on two recent occasions will testify. He is a tireless worker, and possesses marvelous vitality. The work of the Salvation Army in the United States is focused in his office. But his work is not confined to his office, for he travels thousands of miles on army business. Mrs. Ballington Booth is the daughter of the Rev. Samuel Charlesworth, a rector of the Church of England. This youngest of his three children was born at Lympsfield, near London. Three years after her birth, Mr. Charlesworth was given charge of a large and important parish in the East End of London. It was a rather singular coincidence that the "penny gaff" which the Rev. William Booth had captured for his mission was just opposite the church in which Mr. Charlesworth preached; and still more singular that when the police drove Mr. Booth from the streets the rectory gates were thrown open, and upon these grounds were held successful open-air meeetings.

Her mother, too; was one who made the people's interests her own, and in their parish no one was so reverenced and loved for her life by many years, and brought to Maud Charlesworth a loss that was irreparable Mrs. Charlesworth had frequently taken her little girls across to Mr. Booth's mission, her when her youngest daughter consecrated herself to God in one of these meetings.

ENTERED THE ARMY. Shortly after her mother's death, at the age of seventeen, Maud Charlesworth, accompanied by her father, crossed to France to begin an active warfare by the side of Catherine Booth, the General's eldest daughter, amid the darkness and infidelity of Paris. Two years in a warfare which still counts as the most difficult and bitter in Salvation Army history, made of the timid girl a tried veteran. Returning to England rich, but they have done so only to explain at the end of two years, Miss Charlesworth spent some time visiting all the large cities, on the army's behalf, in England, Scotland and Ireland. Later she also visited Norway, Sweden and other parts of Europe where the

army was carrying on operations.

Mrs. Ballington Booth has always been a co-worker with her husband, and has been as active in service. Her constant travels and many important meetings are well pinions carry more weight from the public platform. Few people are able to interest both extremes of society and to deal wisely with both. But Mrs. Booth's influence has been felt alike in the drawing room and in the slum, and she is thoroughly at home whether surrounded by an audience in a Bowery saloon or in the rich parlors of an

uptown residence. Mrs. Booth has also been known as writer, one who has, notwithstanding her crowded and busy life, contributed largely, not only to Salvation Army publications, but to the public press and magazines of this country. Her book "Beneath Two Flags" has been widely read, as also two very popular booklets written a few years "Wanted, Antiseptic Christians" and "The Cause of Septic Soul-Treatment," Mrs. Booth has two children, a boy and a girl-both bright, intelligent, well-cared-

for children. Recently her father, the Rev. Samuel Charlesworth, visited this country and remained in the home of Commander and Mrs. Booth. He expressed his delight and appreciation of the good and noble work Mrs. Booth was doing. One word more is due Mrs. Booth, and that regarding the warm feeling entertained

by all classes for her. She is one of the best-loved women in the United States, It is certainly true that she and her husband have a future of large prospect and opportunity wherever their work may corry When the Commander and Mrs. Pooth arrived in New York, in April, 1886, they found the Salvation Army recovering from what was one of the severest blows it has ever received, in the form of a breach of trust

on the part of persons in whom confidence had been misplaced. True, they were the second leaders after this event, but alby those who immediately preceded them, they found that there was plenty of both toil and trial for them. The number of corps has been multiplied by three, and there has been a corresponding increase in the figures for officers. The army had then no training garrisons, no slam work, no rescue work, and no shelter depots; nor had any such valuable adjuncts as charicteers or outriders been thought of Indeed, the representatives of the Salvation Army on the Pacific coast in those days found their hands quite full in holding all the meetings required by regulation so as to get a quiet hearing, and without personal assaults becoming too violent; which remark applies more especially to the open-

air exercises.

A BAD IMPRESSION. In those days, also, the municipal authorities knew little good of the Salvation Army and in many instances they had heard much that was calculated to produce a had impression upon the minds of those responsible for peace and good order. The prospect of the labors of the officers of the force being increased by clearing streets blocked by open-air meetings, and the arrest of drunken hoodlums irritated by "flat" drums and discordant cernets, of the army halls supposed to be in "low" and poor neighborhoods did not suggest pleasant company would spend their evenings in these places, Nor were the modes of the army especially attractive to the members of the churches

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We propose presenting to the girl or boy receiving the largest number of voces between February 9 and June 1st, 1896, the beautiful PONY AND TRAP as indicated by above cut. THE LORD YORK CIGAR will be placed on sale with all first-class dealers. With every purchase your are entitled to one vote. Dealers will supply tickets upon which can be written the name of the boy or girl for whom you wish the vote counted, the tickets to be deposited with your dealer until June 1st, when they will be taken up and counted by three reputable gentlemen and the present awarded as above stated.

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"religion" lay in marching up a slushy road, jingling a tambourine and singing Bright crowns! Bright crowns! Bright crowns laid up on high! For you-u-u! and me-e-e!

There'e a crown of victory-y-There's a crown of victory! was not immediately apparent to persons whose ideas of church service ran chiefly in the direction of worship and adoration of God. And then, too, the idea of holding meetings in places that had been only a few weeks before used as stores, or saloons, or dance halls, or even worse, could but offend the tastes of those who had al-ways associated religious meetings with "sacred edifices." Then, again, the idea of sending young men and young women out into the world as religious teachers who had never been to college, and who, only a year or two before, had been mechanics, was in Australia, for which country he sailed in 1884. Nearly two years of faith-Surely, if there were no "money in it," and these folks were sincere, they must be pre-

the noise! Some of these peprayed as if they feared the Lord was deaf. And as for the singing-why, they never seemed satisfied unless the congregation was positively roaring out the choruses of the songs! And the tunes! The less said about them the better. The words were all right, of course. "The Suwanee River,"
"Three Cheers for the Red, White and
Blue," "Dixie's Land," and the tunes of the popular street songs of the hour were good enough in their places, but it seemed positively irreverent to sing "sacred" words to

such airs. And so on. No, there really was nothing much about the Salvation Army at that time to attract the average churchgoer.

REAL SELF-DENIAL. And then, too, other things were against the army. It was looked upon as Englishit had a military government-it took collections at every meeting-it wore red shirts-it sent its women into saloons with War Crys-it gave no entertainments-it condemned tobacco as well as whisky-it forbade theater-going, card-playing and dancing, and insisted on the real denial of self and sacrifice of personal interests in a way that was as novel to the average American citizen as it was repugnant to him. There are now 6,000 members of the Auxiliary League-an association of persons outside the ranks of the army, who subscribe \$5 a year to its funds. These friends comprise not only members, but prominent ministers in all the leading denominations, while Roman Catholics, Jews and skeptics are not unrepresented.

In all the largest cities of the Union now occupied by us the army stands well with the churches and the religious people. And this is not because the army has changedfor it has not-but because its leaders have been able to obtain the ear of the ministers and the poor people, and to explain to them the why and the wherefore for what seemed grotesque, bizarre and unnecessary. We would not for a moment have it thought that the Salvation Army had become too "respectable;" it has won its present standing and the approval of the American public not by deserting its mission to the outcast, not in any instance by toning down its measures, or making easy its truths, but by the fact that it has demonstrated itself a success. The commander and Mrs. Booth have insisted, in all their dealings with the soldiers and officers, that, rather than become more "respectable," the army shall become more disreputable, that it may more thoroughly reach the class for whom it lives-the lost, the outcast, the black sheep of society.

Perhaps in no country in the world is the army more strong in its fively military and unique practices than in this land, and more than ever are its officers and soldiers determining that they will make no compromise, but go down into the deepest depths, in which their help and comfort are most needed. The Commander and Mrs. Booth, it is true, have spoken in the drawing rooms of the wealthy and in the churches of the their work and pave the way for their dear people; they have themselves led the midnight meetings on the streets, they have themselves worked in connection with the slum officers, and their dealings with the respectable and wealthy have been only for the army's sake. They have lived among their own people, they have lived upon the arrests. He said Mr. Post, Jackson's brother-level of their own officers and soldiers, and in-law, had been at his house for an hour on known, and there is not a woman in Amer-ica who is more widely listened to or whose voted followers of Christ Jesus beneath the

YOUNG WOOD'S CASE.

(Concluded from First Page.) authorities and by the family to get some kind of evidence to show that he did, but they all failed, and will fail. If Miss Bryan took the prescription, some one else had it filled. This letter Will showed to the operaor, who gave the detectives the clew that led to his arrest, and to Dr. Gillespie, before having given it to Miss Bryan. He afterward wrote other letters, as is already known, but at Miss Bryan's urgent solicita-

Things went on thus till Jackson returned to Greencastle to spend the winter holidays. He and Will were together at that time. Jackson went out to Miss Bryan's home. He had asked Will for the letter with the prescription in it, and had been much disappointed when he learned that Pearl had it. He said he must get it back, for it might get him into trouble if the matter ever got into court. He did get it back from Miss Bryan, if Mr. Wood is correctly informed. Gillespie took occasion during this visit of Jackson's to try and induce him to marry Miss Bryan, but he evidently failed. Jack-son promised Miss Bryan at this time to see that she got out of her trouble without difficulty, and assured her she need have no further worry. He told both her and Will Wood that she could go to Cincinnati, have the operation performed, and be at home again in four or five days. He made out to these two innocent persons that the operation was the simplest thing in the world, and Mr. Wood is sure that neither Miss Bryan nor Will imagined that the least danger attended the operation. Jackson had filled them up with stories that it was the commonest thing in the world for married women who did not wish to assume the cares of a family to submit to such operations. WOOD MERELY A GO-BETWEEN.

After Jackson returned to Cincinnati the preparations were evidently at once begun for the removal of Miss Bryan to this city, Will served as a go-between for the two. using his influence for Miss Bryan with Jackson to urge him to help her out, and aiding Jackson in his efforts to assure Miss Bryan that all would be well on the occasion of her going to Cincinnati. It so happened that when Miss Bryan went to the depot to take the train for Cincinnati Will was there with the horse and buggy to meet his father. who was to alight from the same train. This was another point that appeared as evidence to induce the officers to arrest Will Wood as an accomplice of Jackson and Walling "The rest has already been published." said Mr. Wood, his eyes glistening with tears as he spoke, "and the entire world knows all that any one knows about what occurred

after Miss Bryan came to Cincinnati except the men who are responsible for her death." Referring again to the letters, and to the possibility of his son's coming under the han of the United States government, Mr. Wood said: "I have no apologies to offer for the letters. They were as great a revelation to me when I read them in Mayor Caldwell's office as they were to any one else. I did not consider him capable of using such language. They struck me as being profane and coarse, rather than as vulgar and indecent They appear to be such as a boy who wishes to appear as bad as some one else migh and others who wished to hasten the coming write, and it is plain to any one who will on earth of the kingdom of God. Just where study them that they are exaggerated and

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"The first we knew that Will was in any way connected with the affair was the simple announcement of his arrest. We supposed then that it was merely based on his having had letters from Jackson which I have already referred to, and it gave us little uneasiness, except the unpleasant notoriety. I met him at Indianapolis, as he was being brought to this city. After furnishing bail for the boy and taking him home I was astounded at the feeling I found there. A story had been scattered broadcast over the county, and was believed by nearly all the country folks who had not access to the daily papers, that my son had been arrested at Indianapolis with a bloody knife and some of Pearl's clothes in his possession, as the rea-handed murderer of Miss Bryan. All sorts of stories got in circulation. Finding this sentiment strong, and yielding to the general public sentiment, I willingly brought the boy back here and surrendered him to the authorities. Since then, and the appearance of the card which was published in all the Cincinnati papers from me, the people have come to understand the situation better, and there are very few people who now believe Will had any guilty connection with Miss Bryan's untimely fate. I do not believe the grand jury will be able to find anything upon which to base an indictment.' Regarding the published report that he contemplated giving up his ministerial work, Mr. Wood said it was absolutely without foundation. He had not felt like conducting services for the first two weeks after his great sorrow came upon him, but he had never thought for a moment of giving up his work. He said he had received hundreds of letters of sympathy, and not one of criticism. More than half of the quarterly conferences under his charge had adopted resolutions similar to those published in a dispatch from Greencastle, and had sent them to him. As to the breaking up of family relations, he said the women had been so grief-stricken that none of them had been out since the arrests. He said Mr. Post, Jackson's brother-

plainly the mental anguish he has endured. THOSE OBSCENE LETTERS.

Will Wood May Not Be Prosecuted by Federal Authorities. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 .- It is very improbable that the case of Pearl Bryan,

the murdered Cincinnati girl, in its new phase as involving violations of the postal laws, will ever reach the Postoffice Department for its action. The published letters bearing on the proposed criminal operation on Miss Bryan, which passed between Jackson, charged with the murder, and William Wood, held as an accomplice, are regarded by the postal authorities to be obscene in the view of the law, but the matter doubtless will not be taken up except in case of acquittal on the murder charge and then the prosecution will rest with the Society for the Suppression of Vice and the United States attorney for the district of Ohio. The evidence would be worked up by R. W. McAfee, who, though a postoffice inspector in the St. Louis division, would act for the society, holding the same relation to the western field for the society that Anthony Comstock does to the Eastern field. In no case will postal authorities here begin the prosecution of the men and the only way it may be brought up is by a possible reference of the matter to Assistant Attorney-general Thomas for an opinion. The maximum penalty for the offense is a fine of \$5,000 or five years' imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Militia for Newport. LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 25.-Captain Long-

mire, Company E, State Guards, located here, has received 5,000 rounds of ammunition and expects to receive orders from Governor Bradley to take his company and a Gatling gun to Newport Thursday to protect Jackson and Walling. Captain Longmire had his company at the armory last night, where the members were drilled and instructed as to what their duties would be should they be called to Newport.

CITY NEWS NOTES.

Attorneys A. C. Harris and Henry Spaan leave to-day for the Florida coast, where they will spend the next two weeks fishing and hunting. The late Hezekiah Hinkson was captain of the Seventeenth Indiana Battery, instead

A meeting of the general memorial day committee will be held Friday evening in Room 6, Builders' Exchange, corner of Pennsylvania and Ohio streets.

of the Seventh, as published at the time

The Blind Boone Concert Company will give a concert at Roberts Park Church Friday and Saturday evening and Saturday afternoon, March 6 and 7. The faculty of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, has written a letter to Geo. W. Hufford, principal of the High School, informing him that certificates from the High School showing the work done by students will be accepted without further

examination in the work done here on applications for admission to the university. Dispute Over a Patent. John Stephens and the Midland Steel Company, of Muncie, have been made defend- on Postum-

unnatural. They are clearly the result of ants in a suit filed in the federal court by Jackson's unfortunate influence over my boy. F. A. Buhl, of Sharon, Pa. The plaintiff alleges that he has a contract on a patent for the manufacture of a highly polished iron plate, which the Midland company has been making. Stephens is the patentee, but Buhl claims he has the sole right to manufacture and that he was to pay \$5 a ton royalty. He asks that the contract be con-firmed and that the Midland company be

enjoined from manufacture. WHY MACKAY LIVES EAST. Declared San Francisco Unsafe for

Rich Men After He Was Shot. San Francisco Call. There is an incident connected with the hooting that is only known to a few of Mr. Mackay's friends. At the time of this serious affair Mr. Mackay was preparing to engage in several large undertakings in this city and on the coast. He had the postal telegraph scheme well in hand, and his confidential agents were looking into several other business ventures. Among these were plans for fine stock farming, the development of several promising mines, and there were statements made that he would head a scheme to make a railroad connection with the Santa Pe line. At any rate, he proposed to make San Francisco his home, and, as he expressed it, "spend his money in the place where he had made it." After he recovered from Rippey's bullet wound Mr. Mackay evidently expected that the full penalty of the law would be dealt out to the assassin. In this he was dis-

assault. This disgusted the millionaire, and Rippey was scarcely lodged in the county jail before Mackay began to change all of Arrangements for race horses, railroads, mines and farms were wiped off of the programme with a rapidity that was astonishnot a safe place for rich men. When a have distinctly shown in dress and actions, as well as word, that they wished the world always to regard them as humble and devoted followers of Christ Jesus beneath the flag.

Sunday, making a neighborly call. He considered it very kind on his part. Mr. Wood bears his burden calmly, and with a resignation that tends to give the impression of a typical Christian, but his appearance shows plainly the mental angular hour on jury of representative men, so he said, would condone murder by letting murderers go free, or as nearly free as possible, it was high time for rich men to his themio, and as soon as he could straighten up his affairs he left for New York with the

appointed, for the charge was reduced from

an assault to commit murder to a simple

determination of making his home in the And old man Rippey served his time in jail and then drifted out into the world again. From what can be learned be became more rational after his troubles, and, realizing that he was socially under cloud, he lived quietly in poverty until death came to his relief.

Mrs. Wallace's Recovery Not Probable Mrs. Zereida G. Wallace, who is critically ill at Cataract, was no better last evening. Friends in this city were informed that Dr. Jameson, the attending physician, has little hope for her recovery. She is very weak, and her age lessens the chance for recovery.

Inflated Values.

Chicago Post. The alleged scramble of newspaper proprietors in New York to outbid one another in prices for able journalists has resulted so it is said, in most ridiculous salaries for men with no special elements of greatness. For the services of one young gentleman there was a wild rush, and it is believed that the publisher who secured his ines-timable talent pays \$15,000 a year for the privilege. This is the young gentleman who, holding an official position on Park row, walked calmiy into his office one morning and paralyzed his subordinate by remarking: "Better put a Yokohama date on that letter to carry out the impression that it comes from China."

Saw the Point Finally.

A man said: "When I was a young chap, could use coffee and tobacco without their troubling me, but as I get along in years, they both distress me. I quit tobacco, but only got a little better; liver, stomach and bowels kept all out of gear until finally my old doctor told me that coffee had the same poisonous alkaloids as tobacco, but not quite so many, and advised me to leave it off and give nature a chance to build up. I didn't take much stock in the old man's advice. but found out by trying it that he was just right. Still I missed my hot drink at breakfast and supper-tried chocolate, but that lacks the taste I like, and tea don't exactly go to the spot. Lately I have been drinking Postum Cereal Coffee, and like it better than the old coffee. It has that pungent taste that fits my notion of a hot drink and it agrees with me well enough that I have put on ten pounds in a month. It is made of grains whoily, and brews a deep, rich color like the finest Mocha. Wife buys it at the grocery, and says it costs us about one-third what coffee used to." It comes from Battle Creek,

Dr. Henry Venne, 99 Blue Island avenue, Chicago, says: "The Postum has been tested and found to be excellent."

Beware of the fraudulent imitations of the original Postum Cereal Grain coffee. Insist